



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

shaped corneous processes within the oral orifice and a large isolated double tooth of the same texture on the inferior portion of the mouth." This I cannot reconcile with the dentition of *Lampetra*. The small lampreys of the North Atlantic region need much further study, and the relation of *Petromyzon nigricans* Le Sueur to the sea lamprey should be determined.

DAVID STARR JORDAN,
Stanford University, Calif.

A NEW RECORD FOR *RANA SEPTENTRIONALIS*, BAIRD.

In COPEIA, No. 16, Mar. 15, 1916, I published a few notes on this species, which I recently had a chance to study in its native habitat.

On Aug. 8-9, 1917, I found it abundant at Tim Pond, Eustis, Franklin Co., Me. It occurred all around the pond; along rocky, wave-beaten shores, in marshes, and in the outlet stream close to the lake, but never far from the water. The tadpoles were transforming in the marsh at the north end of the pond and I collected many young frogs in pools along a buckboard road which skirted the marsh. Most of the tadpoles had completed their change before this date, but I collected a single one with large hind legs, measuring 1 15-16 inches including the tail. Most of the frogs found had evidently completed their change this summer and some retained the stump of a tail. They averaged 1 3/4 inches long, snout to vent. The adults, of which I collected four, were nearly twice this size, 2 15-16 inches.

I also heard the call of these frogs and find that Mr. A. H. Nortons' description, quoted in the paper mentioned above, fits it admirably. While keeping some of these frogs in camp in a tin can I heard them give a slightly different call suggesting the bubbling note of *Rana pipiens*, but shriller and not quite so loud.

Rana clamitans was found in the same situation, but was not nearly so abundant as *R. septentrionalis*, while *R. catesbeiana* was conspicuous by its absence.

This record from Tim Pond extends the known range of the species in Maine considerably to the south and west.

I collected 27 specimens in all, which have been divided between the American Museum, the Boston Museum of Natural History, the Maine State Museum, the Lee Museum of Biology at Bowdoin College and my private collection, which is at present loaned to the Lee Museum of Biology.

PHILIP H. POPE,
Manchester, Maine.

A SNAKE ITEM.

Years ago, in the nineties I think, I knew some boys who kept a few live snakes for their own satisfaction. Among them was a good sized garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), which gave birth to living young while in their possession. They also had a good sized snake whose specific identity does not remain at this late date quite clear to me, but I think it was a black snake (*Coluber constrictor*), if not, it must have been a king (*Lampropeltis getulus*).

One day when I was passing by, they called me to see the last mentioned snake eat the young garter snakes, but when the said little snakes were swallowed by the big snake, they came speedily running out of his mouth again. The large snake did not constrict and kill the small snakes, but simply grabbed them and swallowed them, and as soon as they got past his teeth, their girth was not sufficient to enable the large snake's muscles to force them any further. Whether this has any bearing on the idea that viviparous snakes swallow their young for protection, I do not know.

C. S. BRIMLEY,
Raleigh, N. C.